

Luther	Pickering	Skelton
Lynch	Pitts	Slaughter
Maloney (CT)	Platts	Smith (NJ)
Maloney (NY)	Pombo	Smith (TX)
Manzullo	Pomeroy	Smith (WA)
Matsui	Portman	Snyder
McCarthy (MO)	Price (NC)	Solis
McCarthy (NY)	Pryce (OH)	Spratt
McCollum	Putnam	Stark
McCrery	Radanovich	Stearns
McGovern	Rahall	Stump
McHugh	Rangel	Sullivan
McInnis	Regula	Sununu
McKeon	Reyes	Tanner
McKinney	Reynolds	Tauscher
McNulty	Rivers	Tauzin
Meehan	Rodriguez	Taylor (NC)
Meek (FL)	Roemer	Thomas
Meeks (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (MS)
Menendez	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry
Millender-	Rohrabacher	Thune
McDonald	Ros-Lehtinen	Thurman
Miller, Dan	Ross	Tiahrt
Miller, Gary	Rothman	Tiberi
Miller, Jeff	Roukema	Tierney
Mink	Roybal-Allard	Toomey
Mollohan	Royce	Turner
Moran (VA)	Rush	Udall (CO)
Morella	Ryan (WI)	Upton
Myrick	Nadler	Velazquez
Nadler	Ryun (KS)	Vitter
Napolitano	Sanchez	Walden
Neal	Sanders	Walsh
Nethercutt	Sandlin	Wamp
Ney	Sawyer	Waters
Northup	Saxton	Watkins (OK)
Norwood	Schakowsky	Watson (CA)
Nussle	Schiff	Watt (NC)
Obey	Schrock	Watts (OK)
Ortiz	Scott	Waxman
Osborne	Sensenbrenner	Weiner
Ose	Serrano	Weldon (FL)
Otter	Sessions	Weldon (PA)
Owens	Shadegg	Wexler
Oxley	Shaw	Whitfield
Pallone	Shays	Wilson (NM)
Pascarell	Sherman	Wilson (SC)
Pastor	Sherwood	Wolf
Paul	Shimkus	Woolsey
Pelosi	Shows	Wynn
Pence	Shuster	Young (AK)
Peterson (PA)	Simmons	Young (FL)
Petri	Simpson	
Phelps	Skeen	

NOES—40

Aderholt	Hefley	Ramstad
Baird	Hilliard	Sabo
Baldwin	Kucinich	Stenholm
Borski	Larsen (WA)	Strickland
Brown (OH)	LoBiondo	Stupak
Capuano	Markey	Taylor (MS)
Condit	Matheson	Thompson (CA)
Costello	McDermott	Udall (NM)
Crane	Miller, George	Visclosky
DeFazio	Moore	Weller
English	Moran (KS)	Wicker
Fattah	Oberstar	Wu
Filner	Oliver	
Gillmor	Peterson (MN)	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Tancredo

NOT VOTING—22

Ackerman	Mascara	Smith (MI)
Blagojevich	McIntyre	Souder
Brady (PA)	Mica	Sweeney
Burton	Murtha	Terry
Cannon	Payne	Towns
Cunningham	Rehberg	Trafficant
Dicks	Riley	
Lampson	Schaffer	

□ 1915

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House,

the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SPORTS AGENT RESPONSIBILITY AND TRUST ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, recently the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and I joined to introduce the Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act.

Each year, hundreds of college athletes are offered illegal inducements to enter into contracts prior to the exhaustion of the athletes' eligibility by unscrupulous sports agents. Often these actions result in three major problems.

Number one, the loss of the athletes' eligibility. Personally, I experienced having a player back in the 1980s who was offered some illegal inducements, lost his eligibility, and pretty much ruined his career. That same player was involved with some agents who really had given illegal inducements to several players around the country. They were eventually indicted on a number of felonies. They threatened some of the players with bodily harm. However, in the State of Nebraska, we lacked the laws to pursue these agents.

Secondly, there is a financial loss to the athlete and the school when illegal agent offers are involved. Again, a personal note, I had a player back in the 1980s who thought he signed a contract for giving 3 percent of his proceeds to the agent, but somewhere buried in the contract was 13 percent. So he lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Fortunately, that player was able to recover more than \$300,000 because the agent with which he had signed the illegal contract had previously come from the State of California, where there are laws that govern agents, and since that agent had not registered under California law, we were able to recover \$300,000. However, in the State of Nebraska we could not do this because Nebraska, again, had no law that would enable us to prosecute.

Recently, an agent named Tank Black was sentenced to 5 years in prison for swindling athletes for more than \$12 million, and so we think this is important. It also allows the schools to file civil lawsuits against unethical agents.

Thirdly, another issue that is very important, a negative perception of intercollegiate athletics often results when athletes enter into illegal contracts with agents. So the recent pre-

vious cases would involve the University of Alabama, University of Louisville, University of California, University of Utah, Texas Southern, University of Miami at Florida, University of Southern California, Tennessee, Ohio State, Texas A&M, Florida State and others, and in each one of these cases the school really did nothing illegal. It simply had some players that entered into illegal negotiations with agents, and of course, this reflected negatively on the school.

Currently 17 States in our country, including my home State of Nebraska, have no regulations governing sports agents. The legislation that we are proposing provides a uniform Federal backstop that applies to all States. This bill does not supersede State law. It simply aids and abets those States that do have regulations governing sports agents.

This act brings sports agents under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission, which provides for a fine of \$11,000 per day per event. State laws cannot cross State borders. So until all 50 States adopt uniform standards there is not uniformity in the law regulating sports agents.

The Sports Agent Responsibility Act provides a separate Federal remedy for States Attorneys General to prosecute sports agents who attempt to exploit student athletes across State lines.

I urge my colleagues to join the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and me as we try to protect intercollegiate athletics from unscrupulous sports agents.

CUBA'S DEVELOPMENT OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to a recent statement by the Bush administration confirming Cuba's development of a biological warfare program and the possible transfer of this knowledge to other rogue nations.

Mr. Speaker, Cuba is designated by the State Department as one of seven nations who sponsor international terrorism. However, since the collapse of the Soviet Union many Americans make the mistake of believing that Cuba is no longer a threat to our national security.

Recent votes here in the House have reflected this shift in public perception. Just 3 weeks ago we voted on a motion to instruct conferees on the farm bill to include a provision that would lift part of the trade embargo to allow for public financing of agricultural trade with Cuba. I opposed this motion because I feel that it is shortsighted to lift economic sanctions when the Cuban government has done little to prove their worthiness of an economic partnership with the United States.